LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME.

REGULARITIES OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

mittee on Crime yesterday was Mrs. Mary A. Keith, who said that her house in Harlem was robbed by James

Houghtailing, who came to her and wished to borrow \$5.

refused to lend the money. Houghtailing went out and

soon returned with a young man to whom Mrs. Keith

showed the house. While she was doing this Houghtailing

went up stairs and stele a number of articles of jewelry

valued at \$10. Soon after he was arrested and held in

\$1,000 bail. He was charged with grand larceny, pleaded

His sentence was deferred, and a week after judgment

was indefinitely postponed by Recorder Hackett.

Peter Mitchell, the next witness, said that he was coun

sel for Jane Fletcher and Charles Lindaw, who were

tried on a charge of grand larceny. In August, 1874,

to five years in the State Prison, but on account of Jane

Fletcher's youth her sentence was only two years in the

State Prison. As she was being taken down stairs she met a woman who had testified against her; she pushed

against her and nearly forced her down the stairs. Jane

was then taken back to the Recorder, who immediately

reversed the first sentence and sentenced her to four

years in the State Prison. Witness stated that on May

24 he went to the Jefferson Market Police Court as coun-

sel for Thomas Gill, who was arrested for keeping a dis-

orderly place at Houston and Wooster-sts. Thirty-eight

persons who were in the saloon were also arrested. Gill

was held in bail, but before a motion could be made for the discharge of the other persons, Justice Murray said

they were each fined \$10. The witness told the Judge

that they were guilty of no offense known to the law, but he was overruled. The witness also testified to alleged

ignorance of police justices in refusing to note exceptions,

and in holding men for trial against whom there was no

Waiter Gibson was then recalled and gave testimony with reference to the Genet case. Last Spring, he said

he received information as to where Genet was, and this

een sent after Genet, and he was informed that the mat-

Jacob Waller, chief application clerk of the Board of Excise, said that on June 12 875 was received for a li-

cense granted to William Purcell of No. 125 Greene-st.

ter was placed in Mr. Photos's hands.

he communicated to Mr. Lyon in the District-Attorney's office. He subsequently asked Lyon if a detective had

they stele a watch. Recorder Hackett sentenced Lindaw

The first witness before the Assembly Com-

CORDER HACKETI'S TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS-

A SUSPENDED SENTENCE-ME. HACKETT'S DE-

CISION UPON RING INDICTMENTS-ALLEGED IE-

#### THE RECORDER'S CAREER.

AN ADDRESS BY HENRY L. CLINTON. MR, HACKETT'S ACTION CONCERNING MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL-AN ALLEGED INSULT TO CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY-QUASHING AN INDICTMENT AGAINST RING PLUNDERERS-BILLS AGAINST THE CITY-A CLAIM FOR SALARY.

Jackson Hall in Thirteenth-st. near Eighth-ave. was crowded last evening with Democrats gathered for the ratification of the nomination of Sydney P. Nichels, the Tammany candidate for Senator of the Vth District. Henry L. Clinton gave an address upon the official record of Recorder John K. Hackett, taking up his action in regard to the trial of A. Oakey Hall and his financial transactions, including his bills against the city for professional services in assisting Corporation Counsel, and his claim for salary as Recorder for about two mouths before his appointment, Addresses were delivered by the Hon. S. S. Cox. who was chosen Chairman of the meeting, James Riley, John B. Browning, A. H. H. Dawson, and others. Jackson-square in front of the hall was illuminated by Chinese lanterns, calcium lights, and fireworks, and the crowd were addressed from a stand that had been erected there. Mr. Clinton said:

been elected there. Mr. Clinton said:

In 1872 I was one of the counsel ictained by the Attorney General of the State to conduct criminal prosecution against the members of the late Ring. I consider It my duty to call your attention to Recorder Hackett's connection with those prosecutions, and leave it to you to say whether his course was such as to entitle him to the confidence of the citizens of this metropolis, or whether it was such that they should raily to a men on election day and your acadms.

the confidence of the citizens of this metropolis, or whether it was such that they should rally to a men on election day and vote against.

On the 1st of March, 1872, a jury having been empaneled, we commerced the trial of A. Onkey Hall in the Court of General Sessions, Charles P. Daly, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Picas, presided. On the 8th of March Mr. Mathias Chark, one of the lurors, was taken lilt; on the 12th he died. The counsel for the prosecution asked the Court to imponed a new jury and proceed with the trial. Mayor Hall's counsel objected, and contended that the branch of the court presided over by Judge Daly had no legal right to proceed further. At the close of the argument on Wednesday, the 21st of March, Judge Daly amounced that he would take Thursday and Friday to examine the question, and render his decision on Saturday. On the afternoon of the same day (Wednesday) Mr. Howe (of the firm of Howe & Humnel) objected to proceeding with the trial of some case in the ground that Judge Daly was holding another branch of the count. The Recorder at once amounced his decision not only that his branch was regular, but that any further proceedings before Judge Daly would be irregular, and that he had no right to continue in season any longer the other branch of the count. Althouga this precise question had been claborately argued before Judge Daly would be irregular, and that he had no right to continue in season any longer the other branch of the count. Althouga this precise question had been claborately argued before Judge Daly for two days, the Recorder's action was a gross outrage. My associates entertained the same pulsion. The Recorder's action was a gross insuit to Chief Justice Daly. The effect of the Recorder's course was a gross outrage. My associates entertained the same opinion. The Recorder's action was a gross insuit to Chief Justice Daly. The effect of the Recorder's action. I am not sware with reference to the Recorder's action. I am not sware with the feet of the Recorder's actio

circlety appears in the control of the Court Judge Daly coston. In withdrawing from the Court Judge Daly spoke as follows:

Having, after the long and exhaustive discussion that has taken place, found the question in the Court) was to decide, in my option, exceedingly complicated and difficult, it was my introdom, as stated yes cerdsty, to have taken to day and to have rendered my deciated and full examination of it, and to have rendered my deciated on Salarday. I am therefore somewhat surprised to find be the newspapers that, more a motion made heaver him yesterday, fecurier Hackett has disposed of the whole question by deciding that the Court he is belong is regular, and that any in their proceeding many part would be inc. gal, Having in no way introde inyest into tons court, and moting that question submitted to me principally disposed of by the regular Judge of the Court. I must consider awastly discharged from any further consideration of the of is locally under the same decision on Saturday it would be unnecessary, such if I should decide adject whether the control of the court of the co cles where of what my opinion would be. The Recorder have assumed the typenishmity of deciding that any further becoming an any part would be inlegal and void, nothing to due for me but to decharge the jury and to withdraw from

proceeding on my part would be larged and to withdraw from mains for me but to backnarge the jury and to withdraw from title Court.

In corder Hackett, on the very next day (if it were his object to retieve Mayor Hall from his purifous position, that object was accomplished, soon after the opening of the Court of Sessions, aduded to the course pursued by Judge Daty in withdrawing from the Court of Sessions, and actually toriured that fact into an approval of his (Recorder Hackett's) decision. Eccorder Hackett said ne was glad to find that his opinion in regard to Judge Daty's want of power to continue the trial of Mayor tial, "was ratified by the Chief-Justice [Daty) in his action."

After this the counsed for the prosecution fid not desire that any proceedings in the Ring cases should be had before Recorder Hackett. A motion was made on the part of the prosecution to the Oyer and Terminer, the object being to get them away from Recorder Hackett, this incition was made before Recorder Hackett, this incition was made before Recorder Hackett, which he denied.

Refore Chief-Justice Daty was invited to preside at the trial of bisyor Hail, the latter in open court stated in sub-

corder Hackett and the great personal friendship existing between them, it was improper that the Rocorder should preside at his trial. Counsel for the prosecution thought that if it were improper for him to preside at the trial of Oakey Hall, it was equally improper for him to bear and decide motions to quasa indecements against other memores of the Ring. Recorder Hackett, however, heard a motion to quash as indictment against Sweeny. Smith, Woodward, and Tweed. This motion was trade by comest for Ringle Smith. According to the letter of Wheeler H. Peckham, osq., the Recorder not only granted the motion to quash the midetment but based his decision in part upon a point not argued in the case. Mr. Peccham desired snd intended to bring a writ of error for the purpose of having the Supreme Court review this decision of the Recorder. If the Recorder's decision was correct, an appeal could not do the defendants any harm. If his decision was fillered, and an appeal would result in overruling that decision, then there was only one way of getting rid of that indictment, so that the presecution would be prevented trom bringing the defendants to trial upon it. Strange as it may seem, the only mode of relieving Sweeny and the other defendants from the effect of a reversal of the Recorder's decision was resolved to—hot by the District Altorney. If Recorder Hackett's decision defendants from prosecution under it, in case the decision of Recorder Hackett speak for themselves. Intelligent citizens will put their own construction upon his conduct.

RECORDER HACKETT'S FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS RECORDER MACKETT'S FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH THE CITY.

The financial transactions of the Recorder with this city provoke unpleasant criticism. Mr. Hackett was appointed Recorder the 6th of March. 1866, yet he received his salars from the 1st of January preceding. He received from the city for these two meants and six devs, during which troe he was not Recorder, the sum at \$1.166, upon the pretext that the salary of the Recorder was an annual one. In other words, he claimed to tif he strey for part of a year, he was entitled to the dar. for the whole year. According to this doctrine, I he had seen appointed on the 30th of December, and streed only one day, he would have been entitled to the payment of the salary for the entitie year. I am miorized that Escorder Hackett met with same difficulty in obtaining the \$1,106 for his services as Recorder when he was not Recorder. I can told that he spiled to Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, for a mandamus to compet the payment of this sum, which he had not carned, but that Januar Clerke refused to aid him, and denied his appliestion. I am informed that Mr. Hackett rewed his application before his intuitiant friend, Judge G. o g. G. Barnard, with a different result, and that this was not way Mr. Hackett meeseded in obtaining the \$1.166. appointed Recorder the 6th of March, 1866, yet he re-

was the way Mr. Havatt interested in obtaining the \$1.164.

I will now call your attention to muchaer fluancial transaction of Recorder H c cft, which, in my opinion, is far worse. In 1866, when Recorder, he was one of the three Commissioners for the laying out of a public place known as "The Circle," at the intersection of Eighth-aw, and Firty-muth-at. According to law, the compensation for all three Commissioners would have been \$417.10; the share of each Commissioner would have been \$139.03. Instead of this amount, Recover Hackett received about \$3,000. The bill containing this liem was taxed by George G. Barvard, Judge of the Supreme Court, on the 18th of November, 1867. Comment upon time financial transaction is unnecessary.

vember, 1862, Comment upon time analogae transaction is unmoressary.

During the period of 22 months beginning with Jan. 1, 1866, Mr. Hackett, while he was Recorder, received from the city \$21,727 50 for professional services in assisting the Corporation Contisel. During all this time Mr. Hackett was receiving from the city his salary as Re-

the Corporation Coulses. During all this time Mr. Hackett was receiving from the city his salary as Recorder.

The New-York Teneure, of Nov. 19, 1867, in an editorial, after speaking of the large amount paid to the Corporation Counsel and all salessiants, says:

"Cannot the city get beaten in its law suits at a cheaper rate than awe homered collars a day. And is it not marvelous that Recorder Hackett, After his ardinous thores of the day are over, and he sieps down, wearied and exhausted, from the bence, and he sieps down, wearied and exhausted, from the bence, and he sieps down, wearied and exhausted, from the bence, and he sieps down, wearied and exhausted, from the bence, and he sieps down, wearied and exhausted, from the bence, and he sieps down, wearied and exhausted, from the bence, and he sieps down, wearied and exhausted, from the bence, and he sieps down, wearied and exhausted to the interpretable labors in behalf of the city, "heath the miningst lamp? Such a compensation could indicate heavy draffacilities under no he had interpretable in the city, "heath the head of the principal criminal court in this city. The fact that he has in some Instances pronounced severe sentences upon criminals who were without friends and without political influence furnishes no excess for his conduct with reference to King criminals, nor does it furnish any excuss or operate in natigation of his conduct in grossly violating the law by letting loose upon the community thieves, burglars, forgers, and other criminals after conviction. I call upon you, one and all, to raily to the support of Frederick Smyth, as Recorder of this city, will, onder all circumstances, impartially, faithfully, and tearlessly discipances in dury.

RECORDER HACKETT'S SUSPENDED SEN-

TENCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In this morning's Tribune is an article over the signature of "Lowyer" which reflects severely other trusers belong to the wife.

upon the official conduct of Recorder Hackett as a criminal judge.

Among other charges, it seems that he is charged with having connived at the escape from punishment of eight convicted criminals, viz: "Three burglars, one forger, and four other convicts," on the 9th day of June, 1874. Now, I was on the jury of the Court of General Sessions during the mouth of June, 1874, and I can freely say that the above is a pure fabrication; if not made of whole cloth, at most having its origin, perhaps, in the Recorder's suspending indement in the case of one or two yound boys arraigned before him for slight offenses of which they pleaded guilty. But in no case did he allow a "convicted criminal" to go unwhipped of justice when it lay in his power.

in order, as he said, to purchase a policeman's coat and shield, as he had been appointed on the force. She lay in his power.

It is patent to every gentleman that served on that inty that Recorder Hackett meted out the full penalty of law to all offenders that were convicted by the jury. He even went so far on the first days of the term as to sharply reprimand the jury for returning verdicts of a too light grade of crime, and for acquitting malefactors where he deemed the evidence strong chough to have convicted.

Law no more a partisan of Recorder Hackett than of guilty, and Mrs. Keith was not summoned as a witness

convicted.

I am no more a partisan of Recorder Hackett than of any other person who performs his duty, but I write from a sense of justice to him as well as to the cause of truth. Yours, &c., C. V. Folin.

Fordham, Oct. 21, 1875.

[Mr. Folin furnishes no proof of the truth of his assertion denying the statement that Mr. Hackett aspended eight convicts on June 9, 1874. The following list is farnished THE TRIBUNE from the official records of the Court of General Sessions, and

its correctness vouched for.-Fd.] SENTENCES SUSPENDED

By Recorder John K. Hackett after conciction Jan. 13. William Chitty... Jan. 13. William Gillen... rand larceny, orgery, third degree, orgiary, third degree. forglary, third dog, and G. Eurgiary, third dog, and G. Eurgiary, third dog, and G. Hargiary, third dog, and G. Pefit lar, and rec. stolen gow Assault with intent to kill. Burglary and grand larceny. Eurgiary and grand larce by Eurgiary and grand larceny.

William H. Mackey.

John Scully

Charles Gilroy

Mary McCormick trand larceny. rand lar, and re ending poison. Grand letterny.
Pet, lary and reg stolen goods.
Pet, lary and reg stolen goeds.
Pet, lary and reg stolen goeds.
But, 36, and reg stolen goods.
But, 36, and reg stolen goods.
Assault with intent to kill.
But, 36, and grand larveny.
Bur, 36, and grand larveny.
Forgery third eggive.
Assault with intent to kill.
Concealed wengons.

Assault with intent to kill. Grand larceny, Grand larceny,

Nar. 30. J. bas. E. D. Pullman. Embezzlencut and pet, larceny. May 11. John Smith. Grand falcenty.
N. J. 19. Robert Braid. Assault and nattery.
May 26. Henry Swift. Burglary 3d degree.
May 26. Henry Swift. Burglary 3d degree.
May 26. Herman Smith. Politiar, and rec. stolen goods.
May 26. Herman Smith. Concealed weapoos.
June 1. Andrew Hoth. Grand larceny.
June 10. Mary Ann Skelly. Gr. lar, and rec. stolen goods,
June 14. John Troy. Concrated weapons.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY PHELPS AND THE LOT-TERY-DEALERS.

SIR: That lotteries are one of the most bane-

ful influences in a community is a fact recognized by all

thinking men. The demoralizing effects they create are

felt by all classes of society, but especially by the poor. This is particularly the case in New-York, where the

worst species of lotteries, that which is carried on in

policy-shops, absorbs the carnings of the poor, and affords

a fruitful source of crime and immorality. The law re-

quires the attention of all grand juries to be called spe-

cifically to the subject of lotteries. In pursuance of

[The above letter is accompanied by a list of 177

names as lottery-dealers indicted in 1873, 1874, and

1875. Of the whole number, 159, of whom not one

was ever tried, were indicted on Oct. 29, 1874, a few

days before the election. This is an election erring

trick to which District-Attorneys in New-York have

CONSIDERATION OF CITY ESTIMATES.

Apportionment yesterday, the Mayor brought up the es-timate for Sheriff's fees. The Controller said that

timate for Sheriff's fees. The Controller said that \$40,000 had been appropriated by special act of the Leg-

islature for 1875, but that there was no law for allowing

any money for 1876. The Mayor suggested that the Sheriff be invited to explain the matter to the Board. No

action was taken. Dr. Janeway, Commissioner of Health,

said that if the appropriation for the Health Department

was cut down as proposed from \$328,400 to \$239,350,

the work of the Department would be crippled.

President Lewis was appointed to confer with the Health Commissioners upon their estimates. Mayor Wickham said that before he was prepared to yote finally on the estimates, he wished to have in a tabulated form a comparative statement of the work that had already been gone over, and the similar esti-mates for 1875. The secretary of the Board was given until to-day to prepare such a comparative statement. The Centroller then brought up those estimates for the public institutions that are made mandatory by law. These estimates are estimated per capita, and are as fol-lows:

President Lewis was appointed to confer

passic distinctions that the process of the process

Auburn.

Auburn.

Chiadren's Fold of City of New York.

Union Home and School for Children of Venuteer

Solitiers.

The advantage of having a dress reformer

In the session of the Board of Estimate and

before condescended. -Ed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Edward Gum Marion Roberts... Phorp Notau, Edward Brown

1875.

cense granted to William Purcell of No. 125 Greene-st. The place was subsequently closed, and Purcell attempted to get the money which he had pald for the license. Thomas king testified that he and his wife fitted up the saloon which Purcell kept. A man named Jackson brought the license, gave it to Mrs. King, and demanded \$2.5, which, he said, they were in the habit of receiving. Mrs. King gave him \$10. One day Jackson was in the saloon with the witness, when the latter went out, and when he returned Jackson was gone and the license was missing. The witness believed that Jackson stole it. After a time the witness was arrested for keeping a disorderly house and held in \$1,000 ball, which was refused one evening, but accepted the following morning. He believed Jackson to be a district inspector. Mrs. King corroborated hec husband's statements, and Parcell said that after the license was atolen he made an affidavit to that effect and then went to the Board of Excise. There he saw Jackson and Commissioner Stiner, who informed him that the license was sparious and obtained under false prefenses.

Mrs. Amic Coleman of No. 122 Greene-st. Stated that false prefenses.

Mrs. Annie Coleman of No. 122 Greene-st. Stated that Jackson had come in her bense with another man; the latter advised her to "make it all right" with Jackson. Soon after she was arrested. Mrs. Trevere took her to the Schiltzen Park to see Charles Kinkle; he said be would arrange Mrs. Trevere's difficulty first, and then that of the witness. He wished to get \$50 from the witness, but after he saw Mr. Stiner he demanded \$125. She gave him only \$80 or \$90. Some of her neighbors had also paid money to Kinkle, who said that he gave half of it to Commissioner Stuer.

Decade Jackson was then placed on the stand. He de-

also paid money to Kinkle, who said that he gave half of it to Commissioner Stuer.

Daniel Jackson was then placed on the stand. He denied the statements of Mr. and Mrs. King, of Parcell, and of Mrs. Coleman. He said that Parcell's license was for the first floor only, and he was offered \$25 to get back the money which had been paid for the license. The inspectors took evidence against liquor-sellers frequently by buying liquor of them. He never recommended more than one or two persons to any firm dealing in liquor, and he received no commission. He knew nothing about ball bonds being discharged, and he had nothing to do with King's last arrest. He did not know what because of the license. He was not aware that Kinkle made any scribenent in any case.

of the license. He was not aware that kinste made any settlement in any case.

Patrick J. Hennessy was examined with reference to a book which contained a list of amounts of money paid by pollegree in the Twenty-seventh Precinct to the Republican District Association. The money, he said, was paid voluntarily. He gave the book and the money to James Lee. He never belonged to the police force, but was an inspector of buildings. The collection was made, he understood, to pay the assessments of Commissioner Smith. Two precincts were canvassed for this purpose, some members of the force who did not pay are on the force stiller.

Horace Marks Gr. Iar and rec, stolen goods,
Herman F. Unlibrock Embacylement and gr. Jarceny,
Thomas Maler Assault with invent to kill,
Frank Misconig Gr. Iar and rec stolen goods.
John Kelly Grand larceny from person.
James thoughtain Grand larceny,
James tarney Assault with intent to kill.
Thomas Frigerald. Assault with intent to kill.
Henry Doleman Petit for and rec, stolen goods.
Chas E. D. Pullman Embezolem of and pet, larceny,
John Smith Grand larceny. force still.

Affred Dorlan gave an account of a burglary in his stor. The burglar was sentenced, but a day or two afterward was at large, boasting of his freedom, and Mr. Dorlan's attempts to bring him to justice were unavail-

terward was at large, boasting of his freedom, and Mr. Dorian's attempts to bring him to justice were unavailing.

Wheeler H. Peckiann was the next witness. He testified concerning the quuching of the indictment against High Smith, Sweeny, Woodward, and Tweed for conspiracy. After the notion to quash was made, said he, the question of its illegality was to be decided first. Several indictments against Tweed, Carvey, Ingersoll, Woodward, Cenet, and Fields were affected by this decision. After the decision Recorder Hackett argued on another point which had never been made before him. In the decision the Greenthal case had been considered as a precedent, but the witness afterward learned that that case was decided by consent of coursel. The reason given for the decision was not sufficient to prevent reliablement. The witness then joined Mr. Allen in a determination to take out a writ of error, and then a notle prosequit was entered, which was ante-dated, the witness thought, on account of his threat to take out a writ of error. No indiciment for felony against Tweed was ever tried. The misdemensor was selected on account of the facility of proof. There is nothing to prevent his being tried for felony. There was no reason why Norton was not tried. The witness never heard of any arrangement by which he was to be released from trial. All the firing antic would have been tried if the witness had had full charge of them. He had no suggestions to make as to improvements in the laws; he thought the present statutes sufficient to prevent municipal corruption.

John T. Simons then testified with reference to prisoners who had been sentioned, but had not reached the State Prison. Some had been sent to the Penticultary instead to to Sing Sing. The terms of some were changed, and in some cases differed in the conviction bock, in the prisoners who were taken from the Tombs. The entry of the sentence alone is made, and it can only be ascertained that a prisoner left about such a time—the date of his sentence. Generalty, however

cifically to the subject of lotteries. In pursuance of these provisions no less than 177 indictments have been found against lottery-dealers since 1873. Of these 177 indictments Mr. Phelps has tried three. These three persons were convicted—one had "sentence suspended in the lotter, one was sentenced to three days in the Tembs, and the remaining one to one month in the Penticulary. Twelve out of the 177 were discharged by the direct action of the District-Attorney, and the cases of the remaining 162 slumber peacefully in the pigeon-holes of his office.

In view of these facts, is it surprising that one of Mr. Phelps's assistants is reported as receiving a regular salary from Ephraim Slumnons, the lottery dealer, and a strong supporter of Mr. Phelps for reflection as District-Attorney!

New York, Oct. 27, 1875.

[The above letter is accompanied by a list of 177] The Committee adjourned to meet on Nov. 5, at 11 a. m. A DENIAL FROM COMMISSIONER STINER. ra the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In relation to the charges made against me to-day, by the weman Coleman, before the Assembly Committee on Crime, have the kindness to state that the entire story is without the slightest grain of truth, and that I shall at once demand a hearing before that Committee. All I ask is a suspension of public opinion until I can be heard upon the subject. Very respectfully.

With H. STINER, Commissioner of Excise.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1875.

A SON SHOT BY HIS FATHER.

RESULT OF A DRUNKEN QUARREL IN HENRY-ST. The Seventh Ward early yesterday morning was the scene of a murderous attack by a father on his eldest son. John Dowdell, who is 50 years of age, is the owner of the house at No. 44 Henry-st., and with his eldest son Thomas is engaged in the trucking business. The father rents out the upper floors of the house, and lives with his son's family in the basement. About 2 a. m. yesterday morning the family-consisting of John Dowdell, the father; Thomas Dowdell, the eldest son, and his wife Mary Ann; James Dowdell, a younger son; and Ellen O'Donnell, a married daughter-were assembled in the front basement, and as they had been drinking freely they were rather noisy. A dispute arose between the father and Thomas Dowdell about the amount which the latter should have obtained during the day from the trucking business, and very harsh language was used. The father sprang for and seized a fowling-piece which was standing in the and seized a fowling-piece which was standing in the corner of the room, and very heavily loaded with buck-snot. Before any one could interfere he pointed the weapon at the head of his son and discharged it, the shot tearing off a portion of the left side of the skull and exposing the brain. The women shricked for aid, and their cries, together with the report of the gan, brought series, together with the report of the gan, brought series. The Sergeant immediately arrested the whole party, the father as principal, and the others as witnesses.

whole party, the father as principal, and the chars as witnesses.

Dr. Norton was called, and pronounced the case of the wounded man hopeless. He was removed to Believne Hospital. John, James, and Mary Ann Dowdell and Ellen O'Donnell were then taken to the Madison-st. police station. The father was brought before Justice Otterbourg yesterday at Essex Market Police Court, where he was held without bail to await the result of Thomas Dowdell's injuries, the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital being unwilling to state positively whether the injured man would live or die. The others were sent to the House of Detention to be held as witnesses.

THE BADEAU CASE IN A NEW FORM.

The City of Brooklyn has begun a suit agninat ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau and his wife, and connscior Abel Crooke and others, to set aside certam conveyances of the property of Badeau and prevent its disposal, before the judgment for \$68,631 03, in favor of the city against him for deficiencies during his official administration, shall have been satisfied. The property in question consists of a lot of land on the southwest corner of Nassau and Adamsets; a house and lot in Balticest, near Warren; one on Livingstenest, and a long strip of land on Ralph-ave, and Halsey-st.

The complaint alleges that Badean transferred the property to Crooke for a pretended consideration of

\$20,000, and that in pursuance of "a fraudulent consideracy" Crooke and his wife transferred it to the wife of Budeau for the same pretended consideration. It also alleges that the defendants have concealed a large amount of Budeau's assets, and asks for the appointment of a receiver. A lis pendens has been filled to prevent a sale of any of the property, and a writ of ne exeat is asked to prevent Badeau and his wife from leaving the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

NEW FACILITIES IN THE COAL TRADE. IMPROVEMENT AT HOBOKEN FOR THE RECEPTION STORAGE, AND SHIPPING OF COAL-THE NEW DOCKS AND SHIP CANAL OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The improvements at Hoboken for the receipt and shipment of coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company are so nearly completed that the Company has abandoned its docks at Elizabethport, and hereafter all the coal arriving at tide-water over that railroad will be shipped at the Hoboken docks. These docks are situated between the passenger depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad and the point at which it is proposed to begin the construction of the Hudson River tunnel, the improvements covering many acres. As early as 1969 the Delaware, Lackawanna and Westera Company began to deliver a small portion of its coal here on two small docks constructed by the Morris and Essex Company. Since that date the former Company has built four large docks at a cost of \$150,000 each. the whole having a capacity of not less than 2,000 cars per day. In addition, there is standing room for over 5,000 loaded cars on side tracks above the docks.

The arrangement for the delivery of the cars at the docks is upon a plan different from any previously introduced at the coal ports adjacent to this city, but the prin ciple has since been adopted by the Lehigh Valley Rail road Company at Perth Amboy. At the end of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Raffroad line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Raffroad the cars are placed on tracks having a declining grade of 50 feet per mile, over which they are rim by the force of gravitation to the entrance of the main dock. Here they are taken over a short elevation having an inclination of two feet in ten by means of a stationery engine to a hight of 35 feet, from which point they are again propelled by gravity over the dock to such pockets and shutes as may be desired. By this means the coal is unloaded from the cars directly into harges, boats, etc., lying in the slips. At the extreme end of the docka an automatic switch allows the empty ears to pass upon the return track, over which they are again propelled by gravity to the point where they were at first abandoned by the engine. The docka are built on plies 60 feet long. They have a storage capacity of about 10,000 tens each, but it is the intention in most cases to run the coal directly into the vessels, thus avoiding the necessity of rehauling. In case anything should occur to prevent the shipment of coal regularly to tidewater the Company has provided a reserve yard at Port Morris, capable of holding 100,000 tens of coal. Owing to the fact that the gauge of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad is 6 feet, while that of the Morris and Essex is 4 feet 8½ inches, it has been necessary to provide the tracks at Hoboken with a third rail. The amount of track over the different docks and approaches is equal to about 20 miles. The slips have a depth of about 16 feet of water at low tide.

A large ship canal, 100 feet wide, extending from the outer end of the pier 3,000 feet westerly, is also being constructed at a cost of \$800,000, which, when completed, will have 20 feet of water at low tide. The sides of the cenal consist of timber cribs, filled with stone, and are being built at a cost of \$100,000 then when completed, will have a capacity of about 50,000 tons. The amount of coal brought amount of took brought amount of took brought and western Railroad is n the cars are placed on tracks having a declining grade of

DISASTERS AT SEA. THE STEAMER LEG AND SEVERAL SAILING VESSELS AGROUND OR DISABLED.

Dispatches were received yesterday by Murray, Ferris & Co. of No. 62 South st., stating that their steamer Leo, which on Tuesday night sailed from Savonnah for this city, ran ashore yesterday on the oyste eds near Cockspur Light at the mouth of the Savannah River. The vessel struck on hard bottom, and the pas sengers were put into the small boats by order of Capt. Daulels. They reached the shore in safety, and were taken in a tugboat back to Savaneah. Steam-tug and lighters were inomediately sent to her assistance, but at last accounts she was thumping heavily upon the rocks. Her owners entertain the hope that, unless a storm of unusual severity should occur, she will not become a wreck, but will be got off in good condition. The Leo is a propeller of 990 tons burden, and rates A1 in the American Lloyds she was constructed by the Poillon Brothers of this city in 1855. The vessel and its cargo are insured.

The schooner Emily H. Naylor, while on a voyage from an Eastern port to Philadelphia, in ballast, for a load of ceal, ran ashore at 8 a. m. yesterday on the south side of Long Island, two miles cast of Ponquogne Lake. As she went on at high water, and is reported by her commander, Capt. R. B. Fisher, to be high upon the beach, it is doubtful whether she can be got off, although the yes sels of the Coast Wreeking Company have been dispatched to her assistance. The schooner is owned by N. Naylor and Co. of Philadelphia, and rates A2 in the American Lloyds.

The schooner Willie Martin, which left Portland, Me., on Oct. 20, with a load of lumber for this city, went ashore on Tuesday night, and after peumiting upon the rocks all night, lost her rudder and her hull was stove in so that she began to fill with water. She was got off yesterday morning with the assistance of several tugs, and by great exertions at her pumps, the water was kept down until she was towed into Portland harbor, where she was docked. It will be necessary to discharge her coal, ran ashore at 8 a. m. yesterday on the south side of

down unit see was tower the excessive to discharge her carro and place her upon the dry dock for repairs.

The schooler Ella left Windsor, N. S., for this port on Oct. 24, and when off the coast of Maine on Oct. 25, was struck by a heavy gale which carried away her manusal, tore her jib to shreds, and three her upon her beam-ends. The power of the waves straned her so that she began to leak. She then headed for Newport where she arrived vesterday.

LOW PRICES FOR SECURITIES.

At the Exchange Salesrooms yesterday John H. Draper, the auctioneer, sold by order of the United States District Court in bankruptey a large number of book debts, open accounts, drafts, promissory notes stocks, bonds, and other personal property belonging to the estate of Howes & Macy, bankrupts, recently Wallst. brokers. The sale attracted a large number of peo-ple. Very low prices were obtained for what were at one time considered good securities. The auctioneer first sold 1,000 Lake Eric and South-Western Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds, due October, 1892, for \$10 for the whole lot. Next were sold 50 shares Wyoming Coal and Transportation Company at 10 cents per share 300 shares Consolidated Gregory at I cent per share; 5 bonds of \$1,000 each of Macoupin County, Ill., issued April, 1869, due 1887, 10 per cent interest, at \$325 per bond—for all, \$1,625; 20 shares Ocean National Bank at 3 cents per share; 200 shares Brunswick Land Company, shares \$100 each, at 4½ cents per share; 1,500 of the same, at 3 cents per share; 1,000 Bha Ridge Railroad Company 6 per cent martgage bonds, guaranteed by State of South Carolina, due July, 1879, for \$9 for the entire lot; two Selma, Marion and Memphis first mortgage bonds of \$1,000 each, 8 per cent, due 1889, at \$17 50 per bond; receipts from the State of North Carolina for compons to be funded, \$57, were sold for \$1 50; \$1,400 Ene Railway stock, preferred dividend certificate, dated bec. 15, 1869, for \$13; 255 shares Saginaw Valley Land, Sait and Mining Company, signed "John A. Dix, President," \$2 for whole lot. There was obtained for 4 stop acres of land in Shelby County, Tenn., \$160 for all; for a whole block situated in Houston, Tex., \$385; for 500 shares Gumnell Gold Company, \$11 per share; for 570 shares Gumnell Gold Company, \$11 per share; for 570 shares me. York and Colorado Company, 6 cents per share; for 1,000 shares Ermswick Land Company, 32 cents per share; for 1,000 shares Franswick Land Company, 32 cents per share; for 1,000 shares Gumnell (M. R. Arkenburgh, S. H. Toby, and J. Pang, Steenfield, Mr. Arkenburgh, S. H. Toby, and J. Pang, bonds of \$1,000 each of Macoupin County, Ill., issued

for 22 shares international insurance Company of New-York, \$1 per share.

The above were nearly all purchased by John Hillyer.

The above were nearly all purchased by John Hillyer.

S. Steenfield, Mr. Arkenburgh, S. H. Toby, and J. Pangburn.

The open accounts due to the firm were next offered. One due by Mr. G. H. Wilson, Baltimore, for \$2.455, was sold for \$1; one by James McCord for \$5.907, was sold for \$1; one by E. Y. Bell for \$25.900, was sold for \$1.00. Eight book accounts, amounting in all to about \$4.000, were sold in a lump for \$5, and 13 other book accounts, amounting in all to about \$50,000, were disposed of in a lump at \$77.50. Among the latter was an account of \$44.811.56, due by W. E. Gray & Co. for money loaned on stolen and altered New-York State stock. An undivided interest in 11,000 acres of land in Baker County, Ky., was sold for \$13.

A SCHOOLBOY MISSING.

George Edward Nolan, age 16 years, the son of Patrolman George Nolan of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, left his home at No. 447 Seventh-ave. on Mon day morning to go to St. Bernard's School, Thirteenthat .. near Ninth-ave. Before leaving home he complained of a severe pain in the back of his head. He was seen to proceed from Seventh-ave, westward along Thirty-fourth-st, but after that no further trace of him has yet been found. The parents know of no reason which should have induced their son to leave his home. All efforts to find the missing boy have been in vain. He was about five feet six inches in hight and wore a black jacket, light pantaloons, black felt hat, and laced shoes.

THE LOADER PERJURY INDICTMENT. Messrs. Beach and Fullerton of counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Tilton against Beecher, held a private conference with District-Attorney Britten at his office in Brooklyn yesterday. The lawyers refused to office in Brooklyn yesterday. The lawyers refused to disclose the subject of their consultation, but it is con-jectured that it had some reference to the motion made on Tucsday for the quashing of the indictment against Joseph Loader for perjury, or the declared intention of Mr. Moulton to seek an indictment against Mr. Beecher. It is generally believed among the members of the bar that the motion to quash the miletment against Loader will be denied and the case brought to trial. HOME NEWS.

HERMOMETER, VESTERDAY, AT HUDNUTS, IN BROADWAY.

2. m. 52°. Noon, 54°. 3 o. m., 50°. Midnight, 43°. Highest during the day, 54°. Lowest, 43°. Average, 46°a°. Same day, 1874, 50°a°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

The enormous mail of 56,908 letters and 65 bags of newspapers was sent to Europe by the Abyssinia yesterday. This amount would weigh over three tons. The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal

Church of the United States will hold services at 10 a.m. to day in Grace Church and then go into private acssion in the Prospects of a large number of Winter visitors to Florida are so good that the sending from New-York of large excursion boats like the Plymonth Rock to run on the St. John River has been suggested.

A long-limbed fellow snatched a coat from man's arm in West st. last evening, and took to his heels with surprising celectry; but his shoc came off, and before he could pull it on he was collared. Inquiry at the slaughter-houses discloses the fac-

that there are nearly 200 persons in this city who are in the habit of drinking blood flowing warm from exen, to gain strength and for the cure of certain diseases. The annual inspection of the 96th Regiment, N. G., Col. Stanf commanding, took place yesterday at Tempkin square. The regiment was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Vilmar of the Second Brigade. About 300 men were in line.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday atternoon in secret session in the Mayor's private office. It was understood that the meeting was held to discuss furti-the articles and plans of the Manhattan Railway Company. Thomas H. Ferris, who was shot by Edward

Haggerty last Friday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has so far improved that his physicians allow him to see visitors, but cannot consent to his removal as yet. Haggerty has not been arrested. A man whose name was not ascertained, apparently about 35 years of age, cut his throat with a razor last evening in the street at Avenue D and Eighth st. As he was unable to speak, no particulars as to himself or the cause of the act could be obtained.

At the meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, the Committee on Domestic Missions reported success in the West, but a scarcity of ministers. St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30, was appointed as a day of general prayer for Missio.s. The report on Foreign Missions stated that bishops were needed in Africa and China.

Mayor Wickham accepted the resignation of William Herring, Commissioner of the Board of Education, yester-day, and Morris Wilkins of One hundred and seventy-fourth-st, and Washington-ave, was appointed in his place for the unex-pired term. Commissioner Wilkins is an auctioneer, but has been connected with the local School Board in the annexed district for the past ten years.

There were rumors on Wall-st, yesterday that the persons interested in the Fanama Railroad Company's direction who are "short" of Parine Mail stock threatened to start a rival line of steamers, to ply between San Francisco and New-York and the 1sthmus of Panama. A meeting of the directors of the Fanama Railr at Company was held ye sterday, but the directors refused to impart any information as to the business transacted.

The creditors of Disosway & Hatch, leather dealets of No. 42 Spruce-st.; Salomon & Moral, leather dealers at No. 22 Spruce-st., and Cuthbert & Co., rectifiers of whisky of No. 22 Spruce-st., and Cuthbert & Co., rectiners of whose, or Burling-slip, met vesterday to consider the financial condition of the several firms. The first firm ofered 40 cents on the molar, and the second 40 cents, but the creditors insist upon 50. Cuthbert & Co. offer 40 cents also. The propositions are under consideration, BROOKLYN.

Julia Matta, a little girl who ran away from her father's house in East New-York, has been found at her uncle's house at Far Rockaway. The body of a woman was found in the Narrows

nt Fort Hamilton yesterday. She was about 20 years of age, and were a black waist, drab overskirt and dress. Thomas Reifley of No 54 Union-ave., E. D., was committed by Justice Eames yesterday to await the ac-ion of the Grand Jury on a charge of keeping a policy shop. The City Treasurer's weekly statement is as fol-lows: Balance from previous week, \$647,383 46; receipts, \$66,279 90; warrants paid, \$108,978 80; balance on hand \$66,874 56.

The first of a series of Sanday-school convocations, nstituted by Bishop Littlejohn, was begun by a lecture last evening on the Sunday school as a Permanent Institution, in Thrist Church, at Clinton and Harrison-sts.

Mathias Frank, the Eastern District saloonkeeper, who was indicted for an afleged conspiracy, with Ru Iolph Kessler, to defraud the Nassan National Bank, was tried before County Judge Moore in the Court of Sessions yes-terday. The testimony was substantially in corroboration of the published accounts, and the jury failed to agree.

The Rev. Spencer S. Roche, son of the Rev. John

A Roche, D. D., late paster of the South Second Street Method dist Episcopal Church, has just been called to the rectorship of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Adelphist. Mr. Roche is at present assistant minister of Grace Episcopal Church, on the Hights.

before Justice Cilbert and a jury, of the case of Hugh McCu loch, John H. Puleston, and Frank R. H. Evans, trustees of the estate of Jay Cooke in bankruptey, against George Hoffman, to recover about \$5,000, paid by Mr. Puleston in London to George J. Hoffman, a son of the defendant, who gave a draft for that amount on his father. The answer is a general Two years ago a blind German cripple named Fred. Saifer took to himself a wife, on condition that when he

could no longer support her she should support him. His busi-ness, which is playing the violin in heer saioons, has been so dult lately that he could not support her, and when arraigned yesterday for abandoning his wife, he put in the above agree-ment in defence, alegaing that in reality his wife had span-doned him. The case will be examined. A writ of certiorari was granted by Justice Pratt yesterday in the case of 60 property owners on Orchard st

yesteria) in the case of an interior, for the vacation of the assessment for grading and paving Orehard at., from Van Cott to Norman aves, on the ground that the work was illegally deae. The case was decided against the plaintiffs at a Special Term of the supreme court several months ago, and it is now proposed to earry it to the Court of Appeals.

Henry Dessier, a patient at the County Lunatic

Asylum, complains that three officers who took him in a coach to the Asylum, on Oct. 12, placed a pistol to his head and cut to the Asylun, on Oct. 12, placed a pistol to his head and cut one of his pockets, containing \$100, of which they robbed him. The others deny the charge, and say that one of their number simply took \$47.86 from him and gave it to Commissioner Norris, who subsequently handed to ever to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylun. Dessier has repeatedly made the charge since his continenent, and it will probably be brought to the notice of Dr. Ordromans, the State Commissioner in Lunacy, who is to begin a general investigation as to the management of the Asylum next week. JERSEY CITY.

W. S. Yurles, a teamster employed in Freeman's bakery, was kicked by a horse yesterday, and had his proken in three places. Joseph Trosensky, indicted for keeping a disor-

lerly house in Hobeken, was found guilty in the Court of Edward Folcy, age 16, the driver of an extra

horse kept on Communipass ave, hill to help street cars, was thrown from his horse late on Tuesday night and severely in-ured internally. NEWARK. The South Orange-ave, High Service Reservoir is

eaking badly. The Boards of Registry meet to-day for the last

Wm. King, a sailor, who recently deserted from the United States service, was arrested in this city yesterday Joseph Weil, who has been on trial for several tave on the charge of arson, was yesterday found not guilty. A union prayer meeting of all the Evangelical burches was held last evening in the First Presbyterlar

The number of applicants to the Overseer of the Poor for aid steadily increases, and about 200 persons are not daily provided for. The Board of Education gives public notice that

previous successful vaccination or other protection against small-pox shall be an essential condition of admission to any of the public schools. NEW-JERSEY. BAYONNE.-The Common Council has passed the tax ordinance directing a levy for 1876 of \$90,675 78. The principal items are: Schools, \$19,720; gas. \$21,500; salaries, \$10,840; police, \$8,600; printing, \$2,500; poor, \$1,000; street

repairs, \$1,000. The yacht Nantilus drifted from her moorings in News & Bay during the gale yesterday morning, an was driven against the Central Railroad bridge with such force that she sank in ten feet of water. WEST HODOXEN. Heavy Jollie, age 14, went out to the woods near Fort Lee for chestnute on Tuesday afternoon. While gathering burrst too gunners, evidently under the influence of liguor, passed him. One of them turned and fired a load of bird-shot at law, over 50 of which penetrated the skin. The men laughed at him and left him. He is not dangerously injured, but suffers a great deal of pain.

UNDO HILL—A special election will be held on Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frederick P. Etzeld, also, to decide whether the town will issue \$20,000 is bonds to pay for a new school house. HODGES.—The Council has passed an ordinance requiring all street railroad companies to pay an annual license of \$10 on each car rain through the city, and a penalty of \$5 per day

NORTH BERGEN. Jeremiah Cronin was struck on the head esterday by a heavy timber thrown by a carpenter from the oof of a new building and sustained a dangerous wound.

STATEN ISLAND. ROSSVILLE.-Preaching and prayer meetings have been held at the old Woodrow Methodist Church every even-ing for the past two weeks, and are still in progress, and attended with great success. The services are conducted by

the Rev. Mr. Relyea, pastor; the Rev. Jesse Oaksey, and RICHMOND.—The funeral of the Rev. Ringston Goddard, late paster of St. Amerow's Church, took place yesterday afternoon from the church. The Rev. Dr. Tyng of New York preached the sermod.

[Aunouncementa.]

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